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Fruit Trees We Grow and Sell

Best Apples for Dixie Homes



VERY southern home ought to have fruit, and Apples should have a large part in this collection. Southern farmers should also raise Apples and other fruits rather than put their entire dependence on corn, cotton, and tobacco. Fruits do not require the labor demanded by most other crops; spraying and pruning are about the only items involved until the fruit is ready for the picker. While an Apple or a peach orchard is coming to bearing age, the land may be intercropped and thus made to carry a large part of the expense; in many instances these intercrops carry all of the expense.

Varieties can readily be selected to give fresh fruit from mid-June until the following spring. In fact, it is entirely possible to have Apples for ten months in the year. The varieties in this list are named in order of ripening, and in addition to this are separated into the natural sections of summer, fall, and winter.

4 to 6 feet, 75 cts. each; 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each
Write for special prices on quantities of 100 or more

Apples that Ripen in Early Summer

EARLY HARVEST. Ripens in early June. The fruit is of medium size, with pale yellow skin, and white flesh with a pronounced acid flavor.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Ripens about mid-June. Fruit medium size, with clear white skin which gradually turns to a light yellow when fully ripe. The flesh is clear white, juicy, with a slightly sour flavor, and of extra-good quality. The tree is a rather dwarf grower and usually is heavily laden with fruit.

LIVLAND. Yellow skin, marked with light red. Fruit ripens about the time of Yellow Transparent; extra-good quality.

RED ASTRACHAN. The skin is almost entirely red, with only a slight tinge of yellow. The fruit is produced in early June when Apples are particularly desirable and will sell at a good price. The tree is a strong, hardy grower and extremely productive.

RED JUNE. Begins ripening about June 10, and continues well toward the end of the month. Fruit is of medium size, somewhat conical; dark red skin and white flesh. A splendid early variety.



The early-ripening Horse Apple comes just when an Apple tastes best



Well named "Delicious," for it is undoubtedly the leader of the Apples introduced in recent years

Apples that Ripen in Autumn

HORSE. This variety may ripen from mid-August to late September. A popular southern sort for table or evaporating. The yellow skin turns to light red when exposed to the sun.

BONUM. In some sections of the South, Bonum is a fall Apple, while in higher altitudes it becomes an early winter variety. The fruit is bright red, marked with white and greenish yellow; flesh white, juicy, and extra good. A dependable variety.

BUCKINGHAM. Ripens in late September and early October. Skin is greenish yellow, marked with stripes and blotches of bright red. Both the skin and the flesh are light yellow in color. Fruit is of medium size, slightly oblong.

GRIMES. Outer skin rich yellow, with flesh cream-color. The fruit is of medium size and inclined to be oblong in shape. One of the best fall Apples; ripens in October and November.

Apples that Ripen in Winter

BEN DAVIS. Known wherever Apples are grown and eaten. The fruit is large and handsomely striped with red. Trees are strong growers and bear quantities of fair quality fruit.

DELICIOUS. In the Apple sections of the Carolinas, Delicious is a late fall and early winter Apple. Growers say it is the finest winter Apple ever introduced. The fruit is large, rather long, with a distinctive formation at the blossom end; in color it is almost red all over; flesh is cream, juicy, and fine-grained.

JONATHAN. The brilliant red stripes and yellow ground are the distinguishing features of this variety. Fruit medium size; flesh white and juicy; keeps well until late in season.

ROME BEAUTY. Early winter. The fruit is nearly round, with a pale yellow skin, distinctly marked with bright red. A profitable variety for the home orchard as well as for commercial planting. Can be used anywhere in middle South.

STAYMAN. One of the most popular winter Apples. It makes friends among the buyers because of its color and quality, and among the planters because of the growth and productiveness of the tree. The fruit is medium size, marked yellow and red.

WINESAP. One of the good old-fashioned sorts that does well in every section of the South. The fruit is round, slightly flattened on either end, with distinct red markings on a yellow ground. Trees strong, healthy growers and bear good crops.

YATES. What this Apple lacks in size it makes up in good quality and long-keeping. Specially suited to the Cotton Belt.

Plums

OUR hot southern summers have an adverse effect on most Plums, particularly those that are most popular in the northern states. Experience has shown that Japanese Plums and their crosses are satisfactory in the South. Plum trees may be set in almost any corner of the garden, in the chicken-yard, or along the lane to the fields.

4 to 6 feet, \$1 each; 3 to 4 feet, 60 cts. each;
2 to 3 feet, 40 cts. each

RED JUNE. Because of color, size, and shipping quality of the fruit, it is a splendid market sort, and likewise is desirable for the home-garden. Red June will succeed in sections where other varieties fail. The fruit is garnet-red, with light yellow flesh.

ABUNDANCE. One of the most satisfactory varieties that can be planted in the South. The fruit is pinkish red, changing to dark red, covered with a light bloom. It is of medium size and pointed at the end. The flesh is yellow, sweet, and of extra-good quality. The tree is a vigorous grower and bears an enormous amount of fruit every year.

SATSUMA. Medium size; dark red spotted green; flesh purplish red, firm and juicy.

DAMSON. Dark purple Plum, which is juicy and sweet. Extra good for preserves.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Duplicate RALEIGH

CERTIFICATE OF NURSERY INSPECTION

No. 1 SEASON OF 1926-1927
This is to Certify, That in accordance with regulations of the North Carolina State Board of Agriculture, by authority of the Legislature, the nursery stock of *The Howard-Hickory Co., at Hickory, N. C.,* has been inspected by a duly authorized Inspector, and has been found apparently free from dangerously injurious insect pests and plant diseases.

This certificate does not apply to stock not grown in the aforesaid nurseries unless such stock is covered by proper certificate in favor of the nursery where grown; it is not transferable, and may be revoked for cause.

This Certificate expires Sept. 30, 1927 (not to be used after that date).
Issued at Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 15, 1926. R. W. LEIBY, State Entomologist



Kieffer is popular because of size, color, and season

The Best Pears That You Can Grow

IN almost any sections where apples thrive, Pears can be grown successfully. The greatest enemy of the trees is Pear-blight, but this disease can be controlled by pruning, disinfecting, and by planting varieties that are resistant or immune.

4 to 6 feet, \$1 each, \$50 per 100

EARLY HARVEST. The earliest Pear, ripening the latter part of June. The fruit is of medium size, rich creamy yellow. Trees are good growers and extremely hardy.

SAND. Known also as Chinese Sand, and Pineapple Pear. The fruit resembles Kieffer, but is larger in size and the quality seems to be much better. In the Middle and Lower South it is one of the most valuable sorts. Tests made by Experiment Stations and owners of large orchards indicate that the Sand Pear is practically immune to Pear-blight. The fruit ripens in July and August.

SECKEL. Ready for use about August 1 to 10. The fruit is small, short, yellowish brown with a russet cheek, of extra-good quality, and borne freely all over the tree.

BARTLETT. One of the finest summer varieties. Fruit quite large, with rich yellow skin; flesh is white, tender, and extremely juicy. If the fruit is picked a week or ten days before it is fully ripe, then properly stored, it will keep until midwinter.

DUCHESSE. Ready about the middle of September. Fruit unusually large, juicy, and sweetly flavored; in color it is pale green marked with brown.

LA CONTE. Large fruit, of a fairly good quality and ready for use about the middle of September. The trees are hardy and produce quantities of fruit, while the ornamental character of the foliage adds to its value as a home-garden tree.

GARBER. As hardy as Le Conte, and ready for use three to four weeks earlier than Kieffer. In general characteristics it resembles the Le Conte.

KIEFFER. The trees are unusually hardy and under normal conditions make rapid growth. The fruit is large, with yellow skin marked with vermilion. It ripens late in the season and is at its best when taken from the tree and allowed to ripen in a cool, dark place; under such conditions it can be kept until the Christmas holidays.

Southern Home Grounds Should Be Beautiful

Visitors to the Pacific Coast are delighted by the roses and other flowers which form huge masses of bloom around the houses, along the highways, and in the public parks. Flowers are grown everywhere; shrubs and evergreens adorn the lawns; shade trees border the streets and provide a scenic touch which is lacking in many other sections of the country.

Yet these other sections, whether north or south, east or west, may have similar plant-life, provided the people will do their part. The western climate and soil is no better than that of the South.

No section has a monopoly of plants or flowers. They can be had anywhere if the gardener has the WISH and the WILL.

Shrubs and trees are necessities, not luxuries. Pride in your own home soon extends to your neighbor, and then to the community. Community pride will do away with littered grounds, run-down buildings, and the unsightly appearance so often found in small towns and around country homes.

An important point often overlooked is the increased value that comes to a property where trees and shrubs have been planted. Supposing you intend to purchase a home and have in view two houses exactly alike, on the same street, and in an equally good location. Suppose that nothing whatever has been done to the grounds around one house—building litter of all kinds lies around; no grading; not a single tree or a plant anywhere around the place.

The lawn about the other house has been graded, shrubs have been set around the foundation, perennials border the lot, and two or three shade trees stand where they give the best appearance.

Now, Mr. Buyer, which place attracts your attention? Which is the more pleasing? In which would you prefer to live?

Such a planting costs only a few dollars, yet the actual physical value and appearance of the place is increased at least ten times the cost of the planting.

If you contemplate improving the grounds about your new home, or making changes in the present planting, won't you write us about it?

Our landscape department will be glad to offer practical suggestions and to handle the entire development to your complete satisfaction.

Juicy Cherries

CHERRY TREES grow best in gravel soil where there is a natural drainage or where the soil can be underdrained. The Sweet varieties succeed best in the Piedmont Region, but are only fairly successful in the lowlands and along the Gulf Coast. Sour varieties thrive in the Piedmont and in mountain sections, and are fairly successful farther south.

4 to 6 feet, \$1 each, \$60 per 100

Sweet Cherries

EARLY PURPLE (Guigne). Ripens the first of June. The fruit is heart-shaped, very juicy and sweet.

GOVERNOR WOOD. Light yellow, marked with dark red spots. Fruit is extremely juicy, sweet, and rich in flavor.

TARTARIAN. Dark red, nearly black. One of the sweetest and juiciest Cherries grown. Ripens about the middle of May.

Sour Cherries

MAY DUKE. Ripens about the middle of May; fruit is fairly large, dark red, and possibly the best of the Duke class.

RICHMOND. Brilliant red and quite sour; medium-sized fruit. Ripens about the middle of May.

MONTMORENCY. Possibly the heaviest bearer of the Sour Cherries. The fruit is of good size, brilliant red, and probably the best sort for canning and preserving.

Black Walnut

Black Walnut trees may be planted on rough or uncultivated land, and along fences where it is not practicable to plant trees that require much attention. Mature trees frequently bear eight to ten bushels of nuts in a single season.

Well-developed trees, \$1 each



Seven Good Grapes

GRAPES are not particular as to the soil, but they should be grown where water will drain off readily. A hillside with a southern exposure is the best location for a vineyard. In the home-garden the vines may be trained on a trellis, or even along the fence, and if properly pruned will give an abundance of fruit. The varieties are arranged in order of ripening.

50 cts. each, \$35 per 100

MOORE'S EARLY. Large, round berries, in medium-sized bunches; fruit black with a bluish or purple bloom.

LUTIE. No variety is superior to this for general use in the South. Fruit brownish red, large, and borne in loose bunches.

DELAWARE. Possibly the sweetest of the red Grapes; both berries and bunches are small, but one forgets the size of the fruit when the quality is tested.

NIAGARA. The standard white Grape. The bunches are of fair size and are closely packed with large berries.

CONCORD. Dark purple or black. The bunches are extra large and very sweet, with good-sized berries. Vines are strong growers and produce freely.

CATAWBA. Bunches are large and loosely set with coppery red fruits. One of the largest varieties to ripen in the South.

MARTHA. Berries white; bunch of medium size; flavor sweet and spicy.

Delicious Apricots

A highly prized fruit which will be fairly successful in those portions of the South where Peaches grow.

4 to 6 feet, \$1 each; 3 to 4 feet, 60 cts. each;
2 to 3 feet, 40 cts. each

MOORPARK. Fruit about 2 inches in diameter, probably the largest variety of Apricots produced. Both skin and flesh are deep orange in color. Tree is vigorous, reasonably productive.

SUPERB. Medium size, with light salmon-colored skin marked with many red dots. Flesh is yellow, firm, with just enough acid to make it sprightly. The tree is of the hardy Russian type and is a vigorous grower; especially adapted to home-gardens.

Evergreens for the South. In our nursery we are producing thousands of Coniferous and Broad-leaved Evergreens. These plants are in varying sizes. If you are interested we should be glad to send you a special list and give full details as to size and price.

We also furnish Shade Trees in many varieties

Some of the "Butter and Egg" M



HERE is a story that you ought to read once at least, and half a dozen times if you own a place now, or hope to own one next year. If you don't own a home and never expect to have one, just give this folder to a neighbor.

Just think how a Climbing Rose over the front porch would add to the house. Imagine a Spirea, or a Rose of Sharon, or a Mockorange blooming where you can see it from the door or window. Then Abeliæ, Butterfly Bushes, or Deutzias set around the doorstep, and Honeysuckles at the side—why, after a little while your neighbors wouldn't know the place! And you would be proud to live in such a pretty home!

We would like to see flowering shrubs and roses around every house in the Southern States. We cannot hope to grow and sell all that would be needed for such planting but we do aim to supply a part of them. All the flowering shrubs grown here are extra-quality stock, and are offered at a price so reasonable that you can fix up the yard at a mighty little cost.

BANNER MILL COMPANY
GREENEVILLE, TENN.

September 18, 1926

Will probably need another lot of shrubs this fall and prefer buying from your nursery, as our plants bought from you are superior to those bought elsewhere. Kindly notify me when your salesman will make Greenville, Tenn., so that I may know what to depend on.—D. M. CHASE.

All trees and shrubs listed in this circular are absolutely first-class stock of the sizes mentioned, and will produce satisfactory results when given even moderate care. Shrubs and Rose bushes should bloom the first season and be a source of extreme pleasure during the summer, and for many years thereafter.



Golden Bell



Snowberry



Spirea, Anthony Waterer

Money Used for Flowering Shrubs Will Make the Front Yard Beautiful

FOR YOUR convenience, these shrubs have been arranged in the order of blooming. It should be understood, however, that the exact blooming period may vary somewhat according to the location of the plant. If protected by buildings or by large evergreens, blooms may come a few days earlier than where the shrub is planted in the open; likewise, plants in the lowlands may bloom earlier than the same varieties in the mountain regions.

JANUARY JASMINE (*Jasminum nudiflorum*). Introduced from China. The flowers, which are bright yellow, open very early in the spring, and it is not unusual to find blooms on warm days in winter, as the flowers always appear before the foliage. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each.

EARLY FRAGRANT HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera fragrantissima*). Small, light pink flowers, which are sweetly scented, appear in early spring. While the plant is not strictly an evergreen, a large portion of the foliage remains fresh during the winter. 2 to 3 feet, \$1 each.

DROOPING GOLDEN BELL (*Forsythia suspensa*). A native of China, with slender, drooping branches. Purely golden yellow flowers are produced in early spring. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each.

FORTUNE'S GOLDEN BELL (*Forsythia suspensa fortunei*). Arching branches, more upright in character than the preceding variety, frequently reaching 10 feet in height. Flowers golden yellow. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each.

GARLAND SPIRÆA (*Spiræa arguta*). In early spring this plant is a mass of pure white flowers. It is hardy and one of the best varieties. 2 to 3 feet, 60 cts. each.

RED BUD (*Cercis canadensis*). Known also as the "Judas Tree." In early spring the branches are literally covered with small, rosy pink flowers. Distinctly beautiful. 3 to 4 feet, 90 cts. each.

REEVES SPIRÆA (*Spiræa reevesiana*). Blooms in April or May, showing many clusters of double white flowers. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each.

REEVES DOUBLE-FLOWERING SPIRÆA. Extra-large, double, white flowers in April or May. A distinct and unusual variety. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each.

VANHOUTTE SPIRÆA (*Spiræa Vanhouttei*). Considered by many as surpassing all other varieties. During the blooming season, in April or May, it presents a great bank of snowy white blooms. 2 to 3 feet, 60 cts. each.

BRIDAL WREATH (*Spiræa prunifolia plena*). Double white flowers in April or May. The foliage is glossy green in summer, changing to orange in autumn. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each.

DEUTZIA SCABRA FORTUNEI. Pure white single flowers about the middle of May. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each.



Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora

DEUTZIA SCABRA CRENATA. Tall-growing. In late April and early May covered with white flowers. 2 to 3 feet, 75c. each.

DEUTZIA GRACILIS. "Slender Deutzia." Dwarf and a mass of white flowers in spring. 12 to 15 inches, 75 cts. each.

DEUTZIA LEMOINEI. A strong-growing and free-flowering shrub, with spreading branches. The white flowers are carried in large clusters. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each.

DEUTZIA SCABRA, PRIDE OF ROCHESTER. A popular variety with extremely large, double, white flowers with pinkish tinge. Distinct and valuable. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each.

WHITE TATARIAN HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera tatarica alba*). This variety blooms in early May, bearing white flowers which are followed by red berries. 3 to 4 feet, 90 cts. each.

See next page for other
good Shrubs



Coralberry



Mockorange



Japanese Barberry

Guarantee

The Howard-Hickory Co. exercises the greatest care possible to keep its varieties true, and holds itself in readiness to reship any trees or plants that may prove otherwise, or refund the original sum of money paid therefor, if reported to it within five years from date of order. It is mutually agreed that it is not further responsible in any case.

The Howard-Hickory Co. agrees to re-supply at half price, f.o.b. shipping point, trees and plants sold at the within-named prices that may die within one year from date of shipment from causes other than abuse or neglect, and if the item is then in stock; if not, credit of like amount to be allowed on any other stock selected to take its place.

Extra-Good Shrubs, Continued

ROSY BUSH HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera grandiflora rosea*). A bush form with rose-colored flowers. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each.

VANHOUTTE WEIGELA (*Weigela hybrida* var.). Carmine-colored flowers in May. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each.

PINK WEIGELA (*Weigela rosea*). In color the flowers vary from light to deep rose. The blooms are funnel-shaped. 2 to 3 feet, 75c. each.

MOCKORANGE (*Philadelphus coronarius*). The old-fashioned, sweet-scented Syringa or Mockorange. In May and early June it is covered with pure white flowers. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each.

SCENTLESS MOCKORANGE (*Philadelphus coronarius grandiflorus*). Large, single, white flowers. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each.

SNOWBANK MOCKORANGE (*Philadelphus nivalis*). A free-growing and profuse-blooming white variety. 2 to 3 feet, 90 cts. ea.

ANTHONY WATERER SPIRÆA. Desirable for foundation plantings, border-lines, or low hedges. Crimson flowers all summer if clusters are cut after fading. 1½ to 2 feet, 75 cts. each.

BUTTERFLY BUSH (*Buddleia*). A very pretty shrub, frequently called "Summer Lilac." Fragrant purple flowers in long spikes appear in late summer. A strong, robust grower. 2-year, 75 cts. ea.

ROSE OF SHARON (*Hibiscus syriacus*). Late summer-blooming shrub or small tree, known in many localities as "Althea."

We offer four varieties, best adapted for Southern home-grounds. All have a long blooming period in August and September. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each.

Anemonæflorus. Rose or purple with dark base.

Ardens. Double, bluish purple flowers.

Boule de Feu. Double; red.

Duchesse de Brabant. Double; rose-pink.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA. The flowers are in great clusters; white on opening but gradually turn to pink, dark crimson or brown. 1½ to 2 feet, 75 cts. each.

RUGOSA ROSA (*Rosa rugosa*).

A species of Rose distinguished by the rough foliage, rich green in summer but changing to gorgeous colors in autumn. The flowers are red or white and are followed by large crimson hips or seed-pods. 1½ to 2 feet, 75c. each.

DESMODIUM. The flowers are rosy purple, borne on long, drooping stems in late August and September. 2-year, 75 cts. each.

BEAUTY FRUIT (*Callicarpa purpurea*). Pink flowers open in midsummer and are followed by violet-purple berries, which remain till winter. 1½ to 2 feet, 90 cts. each.

CORALBERRY (*Symphoricarpos vulgaris*). Drooping stems covered with red berries in late fall and early winter. Very effective. 2 to 3 feet, 60 cts. each.

SNOWBERRY (*Symphoricarpos racemosus*). Small, single flowers in summer, are followed by white berries that remain until late autumn. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each.

JAPANESE BARBERRY (*Berberis thunbergii*). The branches droop gracefully and are lined with small thorns, while the plant grows compactly, forming an effective barrier. During fall the foliage changes to shades of crimson, and brilliant crimson-scarlet berries remain till winter. 1½ to 2 feet, 75 cts. each.



ABELIA GRANDIFLORA. Very attractive evergreen shrub, covered with pinkish white flowers from June till frost. 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.25 each; 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50 each.



Spiraea Vanhouttei

Favorite Roses for Southern Gardens



ROSES are world-wide in their appeal to gardeners and flower-lovers. No plant approaches them in general popularity. The tiniest home can easily have a half-dozen bushes, for they can be set in a bed no larger than an ordinary table. In fact, a bed 3 x 8 feet will hold a dozen Roses or more, unless they are extra-strong growers.

The Roses we offer are everbloomers, excepting those marked H.P., and the Ramblers. All have been chosen because of their value and adaptability to southern climate and soil.

Extra-strong, 2-year, field-grown plants which will bloom for you the coming summer, \$1 each

White Roses

KAISERIN AUGUSTE VIKTORIA. One of the old, favorite white varieties.

Flowers slightly tinged yellow in center; quite fragrant. Free bloomers.

WHITE MAMAN COCHET. Creamy white, tinged with blush.

Pink Roses

CECILE BRUNNER (Sweetheart Rose). A variety that has proved its value through many years of garden culture. Small flowers, borne in large clusters.

MAMAN COCHET. Large, full, light pink flowers.

MRS. B. R. CANT. Outer petals are light rose color with inner petals silvery pink, tinged with buff at the base.

PAUL NEYRON. H.P. One of the largest, if not the largest flowers of any variety of the Hybrid Perpetuals. The color is deep pink.

WM. R. SMITH. Thoroughly at home in a warm climate. The color is salmon-rose or light pink.

Red Roses

ETOILE DE FRANCE. Vivid crimson, fragrant, and will remain in good condition for a long time on the bush or after cutting.

EDWARD MAWLEY. Buds extremely dark, and expand into large red flowers.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT. H.P. Another old-time favorite that is usually found in every Rose-garden. The blooms are crimson-scarlet.

ORLEANS. Useful as a rose-hedge and will bloom continuously if the flower clusters are removed. Color light red with whitish center. Fine for bedding.

RHEA REID. This has been a favorite for many years on account of the dark red blooms and free-flowering habit.

ULRICH BRUNNER. H.P. Light red flowers are borne freely on long stems. The best substitute for American Beauty.



Yellow Roses

BLUMENSCHMIDT. The plant is vigorous, bushy, and grows about 3 feet high. Blooms medium size, citron-yellow color; borne freely.

MME. JENNY GILLEMOT. Buds are long and quite slender, opening into half-double blooms of pale yellow.

Everblooming Climbers

CLIMBING OPHELIA. A climbing form of the familiar Ophelia Rose with flowers of the same color—pink, tinted with salmon-rose and white.

MARECHAL NIEL. The old southern favorite Rose with golden yellow blooms.

Rambler Roses

Climbing Roses usually bloom but once in the season, but are a mass of color during the blooming period.

AMERICAN PILLAR. A late-flowering variety with blooms of bright crimson-pink, white center, and golden stamens.

BESS LOVETT. A plant that is a strong grower and carries an immense quantity of light crimson-red flowers.

DR. W. VAN FLEET. Possibly the best of the new introductions in the climbing class. Both buds and flowers are pale pink.

DOROTHY PERKINS. An old-time variety with white and pink flowers. Likely to mildew unless given careful attention.

EMILY GRAY. A semi-double, golden yellow flower that does not fade white.

EXCELSA. Similar in color to the old Crimson Rambler, but much superior to that variety in size of flower and in habit of growth.

SILVER MOON. An extremely vigorous-growing variety. The flowers are single, pure white, with yellow stamens, and are carried in sprays.



THE HOWARD-HICKORY CO., Hickory, North Carolina

You Can Depend on the Fruit Trees We Grow and Sell

Fresh Peaches for Half the Year

PEACHES are among the earliest fruits for the home orchard. With a careful selection of varieties, fresh fruit may be had for a period of about five months. Not only are Peaches of the utmost value in the home orchard, but no other fruit exceeds them as profit-makers in commercial orchards. Some of the largest Peach orchards in the whole country

3 to 4 feet, 40 cts. each, \$25 per 100; 2 to 3 feet, 30 cts. each, \$20 per 100, delivered

Write for special prices on quantities of 250 or more

MAYFLOWER. The earliest of all southern Peaches. It is a remarkably fine Peach and will bring good prices on the early market. The fruit is of medium size, with bright red outer skin and clear white flesh.

VICTOR. Ripens soon after Mayflower. Fruits are quite large; skin white, splashed with light red; flesh white.

ARP. Commonly called "Arp Beauty." A splendid early Peach for home or market. Nearly as large as Elberta, with yellow-tinted flesh. The skin is tough and withstands shipping for considerable distances. It is a semi-cling sort, ripening with Greensboro.

YELLOW SWAN. Fruit of medium size, slightly compressed; flesh yellow, frequently marked with red at the tip. Semi-cling.

GREENSBORO. An exceptionally good Peach for an early variety. The fruit is one of the largest and most attractive of the early sorts. In form it is round, while the outer skin is highly colored and shaded with red stripes toward the blossom end.

are located in the South, and one only has to look over these orchards to realize that the production of Peaches is a most profitable pursuit for southern planters.

While the exact date of ripening may vary according to altitude, to the condition of the soil, and to the amount of moisture, the general sequence of ripening will remain as herein indicated.

CARMAN. Ripens about midway between Mayflower and Elberta. Fruit large, slightly oval, with bright red cheek; flesh is white, tinted with red near seed.

HILEY. Sometimes known as "Early Belle." A large, smooth, white Peach, distinctly marked with bright red on the sunny side. The flesh is white, streaked with red. Ripens about six weeks after Mayflower and some two weeks before Elberta.

SLAPPEY. Fruit is medium in size, with golden yellow outer skin shaded with red and crimson; flesh of extra-good quality, yellow, quite sweet, with a fair amount of juice.

CHAMPION. Ripens about the same time as Hiley. The outer skin is creamy white, tinged with pink on the shaded side, and distinctly marked with red when exposed to the sun; the flesh is clear white without a tinge of red.

BELLE OF GEORGIA. Ripens immediately before Elberta and in some cases overlaps the Elberta season. Recommended as being one of the best for the home-garden. The fruit is roundish in form, the skin is white, distinctly marked with red and blush on the exposed side.

CHINESE CLING. A favorite variety for 'southern home-gardens and orchards. Fruit quite large; flesh clear white. Ripens the latter part of July.

ELBERTA. No other Peach has made such a high reputation among fruit-growers and consumers. Elberta will sell where some other varieties can not be given away. The flesh is yellow, red at the center, firm and juicy. It can be grown profitably anywhere in the South and seems to be adapted to almost every soil. The tree is a vigorous grower, and yields a large quantity of fruit which is uniform in size and shape.

GREENVILLE CLING. Resembles Elberta. Deep golden yellow skin, red cheek; flesh yellow.

J. H. HALE. Ripens with Elberta. The fruit is about 3 inches long and a trifle larger in diameter; skin is lemon-yellow, marked with dark red. Flesh yellow.

HEATH CLING. An extra-large, white Peach, with rich, juicy flesh. Valuable for the home-garden.

WONDERFUL. Fruit large; yellow flesh. Good quality.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C., Aug., 1926.

In passing through Hickory a few days ago I was attracted by the beautiful evergreens and shrubbery. I would like to get your price list.—Mrs. F. J. GANTT.

PEERLESS MATTRESS COMPANY

LEXINGTON, N. C., Aug. 21, 1926.

We have two very pretty homes, one nearly finished, above us. Since I like your shrubs so well I would be glad to know that you had the contract for fixing these yards.—Mrs. J. V. MOFFITT.

We will prepay all transportation charges on orders amounting to \$5 or over when the full amount of money is sent with the order. Send the money by post office order or check.

ELBERTA is the King of all market Peaches. Grow them in your home-garden and in your orchard

Best Apples for Dixie Homes

EVERY southern home ought to have fruit, and Apples should have a large part in this collection. Southern farmers should also raise Apples and other fruits rather than put their entire dependence on corn, cotton, and tobacco. Fruits do not require the labor demanded by most other crops; spraying and pruning are about the only items involved until the fruit is ready for the picker. While an Apple or a peach orchard is coming to bearing age, the land may be intercropped and thus made to carry a large part of the expense; in many instances these intercrops carry all of the expense.

Varieties can readily be selected to give fresh fruit from mid-June until the following spring. In fact, it is entirely possible to have Apples for ten months in the year. The varieties in this list are named in order of ripening, and in addition to this are separated into the natural sections of summer, fall, and winter.

4 to 6 feet, 75 cts. each; 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each

Write for special prices on quantities of 100 or more

Apples that Ripen in Early Summer

EARLY HARVEST. Ripens in early June. The fruit is of medium size, with pale yellow skin, and white flesh with a pronounced acid flavor.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Ripens about mid-June. Fruit medium size, with clear white skin which gradually turns to a light yellow when fully ripe. The flesh is clear white, juicy, with a slightly sour flavor, and of extra-good quality. The tree is a rather dwarf grower and usually is heavily laden with fruit.

LIVLAND. Yellow skin, marked with light red. Fruit ripens about the time of Yellow Transparent; extra-good quality.

RED ASTRACHAN. The skin is almost entirely red, with only a slight tinge of yellow. The fruit is produced in early June when Apples are particularly desirable and will sell at a good price. The tree is a strong, hardy grower and extremely productive.

RED JUNE. Begins ripening about June 10, and continues well toward the end of the month. Fruit is of medium size, somewhat conical; dark red skin and white flesh. A splendid early variety.



The early-ripening Horse Apple comes just when an Apple tastes best



Well named "Delicious," for it is undoubtedly the leader of the Apples introduced in recent years

Apples that Ripen in Autumn

HORSE. This variety may ripen from mid-August to late September. A popular southern sort for table or evaporating. The yellow skin turns to light red when exposed to the sun.

BONUM. In some sections of the South, Bonum is a fall Apple, while in higher altitudes it becomes an early winter variety. The fruit is bright red, marked with white and greenish yellow; flesh white, juicy, and extra good. A dependable variety.

BUCKINGHAM. Ripens in late September and early October. Skin is greenish yellow, marked with stripes and blotches of bright red. Both the skin and the flesh are light yellow in color. Fruit is of medium size, slightly oblong.

GRIMES. Outer skin rich yellow, with flesh cream-color. The fruit is of medium size and inclined to be oblong in shape. One of the best fall Apples; ripens in October and November.

Apples that Ripen in Winter

BEN DAVIS. Known wherever Apples are grown and eaten. The fruit is large and handsomely striped with red. Trees are strong growers and bear quantities of fair quality fruit.

DELICIOUS. In the Apple sections of the Carolinas, Delicious is a late fall and early winter Apple. Growers say it is the finest winter Apple ever introduced. The fruit is large, rather long, with a distinctive formation at the blossom end; in color it is almost red all over; flesh is cream, juicy, and fine-grained.

JONATHAN. The brilliant red stripes and yellow ground are the distinguishing features of this variety. Fruit medium size; flesh white and juicy; keeps well until late in season.

ROME BEAUTY. Early winter. The fruit is nearly round, with a pale yellow skin, distinctly marked with bright red. A profitable variety for the home orchard as well as for commercial planting. Can be used anywhere in middle South.

STAYMAN. One of the most popular winter Apples. It makes friends among the buyers because of its color and quality, and among the planters because of the growth and productiveness of the tree. The fruit is medium size, marked yellow and red.

WINESAP. One of the good old-fashioned sorts that does well in every section of the South. The fruit is round, slightly flattened on either end, with distinct red markings on a yellow ground. Trees strong, healthy growers and bear good crops.

YATES. What this Apple lacks in size it makes up in good quality and long-keeping. Specially suited to the Cotton Belt.

THE HOWARD-HICKORY CO., Hickory, North Carolina